UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/295
5 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/RUSSIAN

Forty-ninth session
Item 138 of the provisional agenda*

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	4
II.	REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31	6
	A. Analytical summary of the reports	6
	1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises	6
	2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families	7
	B. Text of the reports	7
	1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	7
	2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	9

* A/49/150.

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General .. 10

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 12

6. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General .. 28

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 30

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 30

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned 35

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 47/31, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 22 JULY 1994, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973 36

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/31, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 10 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"7. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"8. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 8 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives'."

2. By a note dated 17 January 1994, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 47/31, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of 15 new reports of violations, as well as additional information on cases previously reported, were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 during the period 1 August 1993 to 22 July 1994. The corresponding figures for 1992 and 1993 stand at 68 and 11 respectively. 1/ Belarus, Finland, Kuwait and Malta reported that no such violations had occurred during the period in question.

4. In connection with six cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, two follow-up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

5. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

6. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 22 July 1994, of ratification of, and accessions or successions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31

A. Analytical summary of the reports

7. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period 1 August 1993 to 22 July 1994 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

8. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity, including a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of these incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

9. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic or consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to personnel; in some instances, violent attacks on such premises; and other acts of violence, vandalism and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular posts.

10. A series of violations occurring at diplomatic and consular premises were reported by Turkey, including a number of incidents at its consular offices in Germany, France and Switzerland as well as an attack on the Turkish Embassy in Bern, some of which resulted in material damage and injury to personnel. In addition to these reports, information was submitted by Belgium concerning an intrusion into the Embassy of Peru; by Denmark concerning an attempted arson at the Embassy of Mexico; and by the United Republic of Tanzania concerning an intrusion into the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

11. There were a number of reported thefts occurring at diplomatic premises, including incidents reported by Denmark regarding the Embassy of Venezuela, by Estonia regarding the embassies of Finland and Latvia and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding an attack and robbery at the residence of the Ambassador of Indonesia.

12. There were also reports on incidents involving explosive devices, including reports by Estonia concerning an explosion at the Embassy of the United States of America, and by Yugoslavia concerning explosive devices found in the Yugoslav Embassy and the Ambassador's residence in Albania.

13. A number of the communications received during the period in question provided information in response to previously reported incidents involving diplomatic or consular premises with regard to the results of criminal investigations or judicial proceedings, measures taken to avoid similar occurrences, and in some instances offers to provide compensation or

reimbursement for the cost of repairing the damage incurred as a result of various incidents.

2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

14. There were several reported incidents of violent attacks directed against diplomatic or consular personnel, many of which involved persons travelling in official vehicles. The Russian Federation reported that the Russian Ambassador was forcibly detained while travelling to the Russian Embassy in Latvia, with Latvia subsequently reporting that it had apologized for the incident. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported an attack on Iranian Embassy employees while in an embassy car in Iraq, as well as the killing of a Turkish diplomat in Iraq while driving a car previously owned by an Iranian diplomat who was apparently the intended victim. Iraq reported an attack on an Iranian diplomat in Baghdad as well as an attack on an Iraqi diplomat while driving with his family in Tehran. Yugoslavia also reported that explosion of a car owned by one of its diplomats as well as other threats and hostile activities directed against its Embassy and personnel in Turkey. Turkey reported the assassination of the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens while getting into his car in front of his residence and Jordan reported the death of a Jordanian diplomat as a result of a terrorist attack in Beirut.

15. A number of communications provided information in response to previously reported incidents involving the safety and security of diplomatic and consular personnel with respect to the results of criminal investigations and judicial proceedings.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[7 December 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the following conclusions issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania (see below).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154.

The Permanent Mission also requests that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

Conclusions on the incidents which occurred in the Yugoslav Embassy on 30 September and 11 October 1993*

1. On 30 September 1993 (at about 2100) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed by the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana that in the hinder part of its grounds two objects were found which at first sight gave the impression of explosives. Once the information was received, an investigation group was set up consisting of experts, inquirers and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. During the inspection of the place of the incident it was concluded that we had to do not with a pure explosive, but with a mixture of kerosene, ammonium nitrate (fertilizer) enclosed in a beer can with a fuse serving as incendiary and detonator at the end of it.

3. During the surveying that went on in the days that followed, the experts came to the conclusion that such a mixture presented no danger for human lives and the premises of the Embassy, except for the noise. At the same time measures were taken by the competent authorities to reinforce the police guarding the Embassy building. We clarify that, on 30 September 1993, none of the objects had exploded.

4. On 11 October 1993, we were informed by the Ministry of Public Order that two explosions had been heard in the territory of the Yugoslav Embassy. Once the information was received, the investigation group was set up and went to the place of the incident. The result of the inquiries was that, as in the first case, we had to do with handmade explosives (a mixture of kerosene and ammonium nitrate). Further inquiries proved that the explosive had been placed by members of the staff of the Embassy, which is confirmed by the testimony of the police who were at the surrounding wall and close to the explosion spot, and by the testimony of the eyewitnesses who saw what happened from the buildings beside the Embassy.

5. Considering the case of 11 October 1993 as fully proved to have been prepared by the staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy, and considering the fact that the incident of 30 September 1993 was similar to the following one (the material that was used, the way the explosive was prepared, the connection of the fuse with the detonator was carried out by means of the same pincers) make us reach the conclusion that both incidents were prepared by staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy.

6. This has been explained to the representative of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Tirana. Likewise, the

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 16 below.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence have issued, in both cases, statements on the results of the inquiries.

7. The Republic of Albania fully abides by the generally accepted commitments on the protection of diplomatic missions within its territory and the lives and property of their personnel, as provided in the Vienna Convention. However, as can be easily presumed, it is not within its powers to prevent such acts from occurring, as was twice the case with the Yugoslav representation in Tirana, when the Embassy staff themselves carried them out.*

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: French]

[26 August 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Belgium to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbales LA/COD/4 of 25 November 1992 and 28 January 1993, has the honour to transmit to the Secretariat the following information for the period June 1992 to May 1993.

1. On 11 March 1993, the Embassy of Peru at Brussels was occupied by five members of the Collectif d'Agitation et de Propagande Communiste (CAPC), an extreme left-wing pressure and propaganda group in Belgium. The five unarmed occupants locked themselves up in the premises of the Embassy from whence they displayed a banner and distributed leaflets from the windows. Police units were dispatched to the scene. They sought the Embassy's permission to break a window-pane in order to enter the building. The five occupants were brought before the State Prosecutor. The police are still investigating the matter. Meanwhile, the protection of the Embassy and of the Ambassador's residence has been considerably enhanced.

2. On 3 and 14 February 1993, the Embassy of Zaire at Brussels and the Consulate General at Anvers respectively were the targets of spontaneous demonstrations. During the incident of 3 February, demonstrators pelted the Embassy building with eggs. Twenty-five people were taken away by the police. During the 14 February demonstration, several windows at the Consulate were broken. Security at the Embassy and Consulate has been strengthened.

3. Regarding the incident of 23 March 1992 when a group of PKK supporters forced their way into the Embassy of Turkey at Brussels and caused considerable damage there, five people have been questioned by the State Prosecutor. It is now up to the latter to take a decision regarding the appropriate legal proceedings. In any case, compensation has been paid for all the damage and

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 16 below.

protection for the Turkish diplomatic and consular missions in Belgium has been considerably enhanced.*

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[9 June 1994]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 17 January 1994, to submit the following report pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31. The report covers the period between 1 January 1993 and 1 March 1994, and concerns incidents probably not all of which could be characterized as serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives under the terms of paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987.

19 May 1993

1. Part of the fence surrounding the Embassy of Yugoslavia in Copenhagen was overturned by an unknown offender.

16 July 1993

2. An unknown offender broke into the Embassy of Venezuela in Copenhagen and stole a small amount in cash.

23 September 1993

3. An unknown offender painted the front of the Peruvian Embassy in Copenhagen with catchwords.

4 November 1993

4. In Copenhagen (and in other European cities) attempts were made against Turkish interests, including the Turkish Business Office and the Turkish Information Office. Stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown against the offices. The result was only moderately damaged materiel. Two offenders have been sentenced to imprisonment; the other offenders have not been identified.

8 December 1993

5. The front of the Swedish Embassy in Copenhagen was dirtied with "paint bombs" and catchwords by unknown offenders.

---

* The report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is reproduced in A/47/325/Add.1, sect. II.B, No. 5.

13 and 17 January 1994

6. Attempts were made against the Mexican Embassy in Copenhagen. On 13 January 1994, the Embassy building was painted with catchwords. On 17 January 1994, an arson attempt was made at the entrance to the Embassy, which, however, only caused moderately damaged materiel. It has not been possible to identify the offenders.

7. It should be pointed out that Danish Police authorities continuously evaluate security conditions as related to foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Denmark. These evaluations form the basis of security measures to be adopted with respect to the individual diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, including those affected by the above-mentioned incidents.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: English]

[15 June 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Estonia to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to convey the following.

1. On 1 March 1993, 30 bullets were shot at the back of the Embassy of France by drunken men, destroying three windows. The Estonian Police immediately began an investigation and as a result the shooters were arrested and it was qualified as an act of hooliganism.

2. In August 1993 a bomb exploded under the satellite antenna of the Embassy of the United States of America. Following the incident Estonian Police authorities immediately began an investigation, which is still in progress. The current results of the investigation show that the explosion was not a terrorist act against the American Embassy, but only hooliganism.

3. During the night of 23 February 1994, there was a burglary in the Consular Bureau of the Embassy of Finland in Tartu. A fax machine and a telephone were stolen. The incident is still under investigation by the Estonian Police. Currently, the premises of the Bureau are under security protection.

4. On 3 April 1994, at 1545, an armed burglary took place at the apartment of the Consul of the Embassy of Latvia. The Estonian Police authorities immediately began an investigation in cooperation with the police authorities of Latvia. The investigation is still in progress and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division of Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, is being kept informed of any changes.

5. On 13 April 1994, there was a burglary in Narva-Jõesuu in the apartment of Mr. Jens Groendahl-Larsen, who is a member of the mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to Estonia. Since Narva-Jõesuu is a relatively deserted place, the following security measures were taken at Mr. Larsen's residence: round-the-clock surveillance by the security police and installation of an alarm system connected to the Central Police Station. The investigation is still in progress and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division of Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges is being kept informed of any changes.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/, 10/

[Original: English]

[1 December 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 11 June 1992, has the honour to communicate the following outcome of the investigations into the violations committed on 11 March 1992 against the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Germany.

1. The following action has been taken against the persons who attacked the Turkish Consulate General in Mainz on 11 March 1992. The activities of 112 unknown persons were investigated. Investigations were also opened against persons unknown. Four persons were arrested and tried and convicted by the court of first instance. The sentences were as follows:

2. One of the accused was given a prison sentence of 2 years and 10 months for a serious breach of the peace and for resisting arrest and causing serious bodily harm. Two others were given 2 years and 10 months and 1 year and 9 months respectively for resisting arrest and causing serious bodily harm. A fourth was sentenced to 12 months for a breach of the peace. Yet another was given 12 months for breach of the peace, resisting arrest and wilful bodily harm.

3. None were given probation. The judgements have meanwhile become final.

[Original: English]

[10 March 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 18 October 1993, has the honour to forward a report on the state of investigations into the incidents of 24 and 25 June 1993 directed against several consulates general of the Republic of Turkey in Germany.*

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 13 below.

1. The current state of investigations into the incidents referred to is as follows.

2. At about 8.40 a.m. on 24 June 1993, several armed persons forced their way into the Turkish Consulate General in Munich. They took 23 persons hostage, for the most part members of the Consulate General's staff. Some members of the staff managed to escape. A short time afterwards, the hostage-takers released two visitors and two ill members of the staff. They initially threatened to blow up the Consulate General if the police stormed the building. They demanded that the Federal Government halt all supplies of arms to Turkey and bring an end to the "war in south-east Turkey"; the Federal Chancellor was to make a televised declaration to this effect and contact the Turkish Government. During the afternoon and early evening, all female hostages were released. In the course of the later negotiations at the scene of the crime, conducted among others with Minister of State Schmidbauer, the hostage-takers realized the futility of their actions and gave up after talking to a representative of the press.

3. The Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe has taken charge of the investigation into the attack. His competence to prosecute the crimes committed in this case is founded on the hostage-takers' attempted compulsion against constitutional bodies, a crime which falls within the jurisdiction of the Public Prosecutor General under the provisions of the Judicature Act (Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz).

4. All 13 persons who took part in the attack were brought before the summary judge at the Federal Court of Justice on the night of 25 June 1993 for the issuance of a warrant of arrest. The summary judge issued warrants for the arrest of 12 of the persons charged; they are in custody. The summary judge refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of the thirteenth person, a 15-year-old youth.

5. On 24 June 1993, a group of 30 persons gathered in the courtyard of the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe. The Consulate was closed by the staff. It was possible through talks to persuade the Kurds to leave the Consulate. As this was a peaceful and spontaneous demonstration, no investigation was instituted into this incident.

6. According to the judicial authorities of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, no investigation was initiated in connection with disturbances in Hamburg on 24 June 1993.

7. On 24 June 1993, about 170 demonstrators gathered in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Essen; some threw stones and bottles. In their attempts to disperse the demonstration they met with considerable opposition. Sixteen persons were detained temporarily and released after being questioned as there were no grounds for arrest. The public prosecutor's office in Essen has now concluded its investigation. It intends shortly to bring charges against the aforementioned 16 persons for breach of the peace and obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty.

8. On 24 June 1993, four persons threw bottles of paint over the entrance of the Turkish Consulate General in Stuttgart. This resulted in damage to property amounting to about DM 10,000. A 23-year-old Turkish national was detained temporarily. The Local Court issued a warrant of arrest, which was later set aside. The other perpetrators are unknown. On 28 September 1993, the accused was fined 65 days at a rate of DM 5 per diem for damage to property in coincidence with bodily injury caused by negligence by the Local Court in Stuttgart. The warrant of arrest was revoked. No decision has yet been made on the appeals which have been lodged by the public prosecutor's office and the accused.

9. On 24 June 1993, a group of demonstrators forced their way into the premises of the Consulate General in Münster and caused considerable damage to property. Twenty-one persons were temporarily detained and brought before a summary judge, who issued warrants of arrest in 18 cases. The public prosecutor's office in Münster charged 20 of those detained with breach of the peace and other offenses. Fifteen of the accused have now been, in most cases finally, convicted. Suspended sentences were passed, some of which were youth custody sentences, of between 6 and 18 months. The trials of five of those accused have not yet taken place. One person accused is still being held in custody while awaiting trial. In the other cases, the warrants of arrest have been annulled.

10. On 24 June 1993, around 30 persons forced their way into the area in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hanover, which was sealed off by technical instruments, and blocked the entrance, making normal Consulate business impossible. Thirty-two persons were temporarily detained for intimidation, another for obstruction and assaulting two policewomen. The public prosecutor's investigation has not yet been completed.

11. On 24 June 1993, a demonstration of around 150 Turkish nationals took place in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hürth. Unidentified individuals damaged several window-panes and three vehicles and threw paint bombs against the front of the house. The investigation has now been discontinued as it was not possible to trace any perpetrators.

12. As a result of the attack on the Turkish Consulate General in Düsseldorf on 24 June 1993, three investigations have been instigated against three persons known by name who have been charged for damage to property and obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty. The investigations have not yet been completed.

13. On 25 June 1993, around 100 persons attempted to storm the Consulate General in Karlsruhe. Turks in front of the building were attacked with wooden sticks and hammers; four persons were injured. The public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe initiated a preliminary investigation against eight persons who have been charged. A warrant of arrest for seven persons charged was issued; five warrants were annulled. One person charged has absconded and another has been remanded in custody. The investigations have largely been completed. Two youths were charged with breach of the peace in December 1993.

6. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11/, 12/

[Original: English]

[21 December 1993]

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, that on 12 December 1993 a Turk diplomat was shot and killed in Baghdad by members of a terrorist organization (MKO) headquartered in Iraq.

1. A communiqué issued by the organization after the attack explicitly stated that it had been carried out by mistake since the Turk diplomat had approached in a car recently purchased from an Iranian diplomat. The communiqué blames Iranians for not warning the purchaser concerning the possibilities of terrorist attacks against the car.

2. It may be mentioned in this respect that the communiqué clearly demonstrates the fact that cars carrying Iranian diplomats are targets of terrorist activities by the members of the organization and that such attacks are so widespread in Baghdad that Iranian diplomats must give warnings to purchasers of their cars concerning the possibilities of terrorist activities against them.

3. It is requested, as required in paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, that this report be circulated to all States.

[Original: English]

[21 January 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, that at 1430 hours on 15 November 1993 an Iranian Embassy car was attacked in Baghdad by a group of members of a terrorist organization (MKO) headquartered in Iraq. The invaders broke glasses of the car, threatened to death the driver and another employee of the Embassy sitting in the car by firing on the air. They scattered after the arrival of Iraqi security forces.

It is requested, as required in paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, that this report be circulated to all Members of the Organization.

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/, 14,/ 15/, 16/

[Original: Arabic]

[14 September 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, has the honour to communicate the following.

1. The Ministry has learned that, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 30 August 1993, the Second Secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad was assaulted and beaten. The offender has remained unidentified because the Embassy did not inform the Iraqi police authorities at the time of the occurrence of the incident and did not furnish the necessary information about the offender so that he could be pursued and arrested. The Iraqi authorities have taken all the steps necessary in such cases and have provided the requisite medical care for the victim. We are continuing to investigate the matter.

2. The competent Iraqi authorities, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, are proceeding to the adoption of all possible measures to enhance the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

[Original: Arabic]

[14 September 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to communicate the following.

1. At 11.15 p.m. on 20 August 1993, as the Third Secretary at the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran, Abd al-Karim Isa Ibrahim, was returning home in his car with his family, two cars intercepted him. Some eight individuals got out of one of them and sprayed gas at him and his family. Then they set on him with blows, forced him out of the car and beat him with a metal instrument and wooden clubs, causing extensive injuries. After throwing him to the ground, the gang left the scene of the incident. The Embassy called the police, and the injured victim was transported to the hospital and thence to Baghdad to receive the necessary treatment.

2. This act - it is clear from the modus operandi that the Iranian authorities were behind it - constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and General Assembly resolution 42/154 concerning the adoption of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

[Original: Arabic]

[4 February 1994]

On instructions from my Government, with reference to your note LA/COD/4 of 30 December 1993 and pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 1987, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

1. At 1550 hours on Saturday, 11 December 1993, shots were fired at Mr. Çağlar Yücel and Mr. Hüsseyin Kerim Kerimoğlu, officials at the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad, while they were driving through an area that is subject to special security measures. The Iraqi authorities concerned immediately had them taken to hospital, where they received first-rate medical attention. Mr. Çağlar Yücel, however, was badly wounded, and he subsequently died in the hospital.

2. When the Iraqi authorities instituted the proper inquiries in accordance with the laws in force, it became clear that at the time of the shooting the car occupied by the two victims had been carrying diplomatic registration plates belonging to the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad. It appears that the victim Çağlar Yücel had agreed to purchase the vehicle from an Iranian diplomat, Mr. Ali Hoseinpur, who had handed it over to him before the proper clearances had been obtained and the proper procedures completed, including the replacement of the vehicle registration plates with plates bearing the diplomatic numbers of the Turkish Embassy. Mr. Yücel then used the car in the area in which the shooting took place. The Iranian Embassy had been instructed on many previous occasions that its vehicles must avoid passing through this area as a precautionary measure, and full clarification had been provided to the Embassy concerning the special character of the area.

3. The Iraqi authorities concerned have arrested the perpetrators, and they are pursuing the proper inquiries into the circumstances of the incident with a view to taking judicial measures for their punishment.*

[Original: Arabic]

[6 June 1994]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to your note LA/COD/4 of 26 January 1994, your note LA/COD/4 of 27 May 1994 and paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

1. The Iranian report dated 21 January 1994* concerns a collision between a 1990 Toyota Super Saloon belonging to the Iranian Embassy and bearing the registration number 7 CD 4 and another vehicle belonging to the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. The relevant Iraqi authorities had taken all possible measures to ensure the necessary protection.

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 6 above.

2. The incident in question is entirely within the scope of the excesses and provocations in which the Iranian Embassy engages against the premises and members of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and of the Embassy's endeavours to plan the implementation of terrorist operations against that organization.

3. In accordance with the above resolution and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, the Iraqi authorities concerned are continuing to take all necessary measures to enhance the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/

[Original: English]

[3 February 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the former was advised by the Jordanian Government to submit the following:

> At 9.30 a.m. on 29 January 1994, Counsellor Na'eb Imran Maa'ita of the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut became the victim of a ruthless terrorist armed attack that resulted in his untimely death while serving his country as a diplomat. The cowardly act was perpetrated in front of Mr. Maa'ita's house as he was preparing to drive to his office.

The Permanent Representative of Jordan wishes to ask the Secretary-General to consider the text of this letter in the context of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, which was reaffirmed in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18/

[Original: English]

[25 March 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 27 January 1994 and to report in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

1. On 10 January 1994, the Chairman of the Vidzeme Municipal Council of the City of Riga, Mr. Andrejs Rucs, ordered municipal police and a unit of Home Guards to block access to certain sites in Riga. In implementing this order, the car of the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Latvia, Mr. A. Rannikh, was stopped.

2. Immediately following this incident the National Security Council of Latvia called on the Ministers' Cabinet to remove Mr. Rucs from office and to investigate the matter.

3. On the same day, at an extraordinary meeting of the Government of the Republic of Latvia that was also attended by the President of the Republic of Latvia, H.E. Mr. G. Ulmanis, a resolution was passed to relieve Mr. Rucs from his duties.

4. On 11 January, the Ministry of Interior disarmed the municipal police of the Vidzeme district that was involved in the incident.

5. On the same day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia presented a note to the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Latvia in which the former apologized for the incident.

6. The Ministry of Interior of Latvia has acquainted the personnel of the police with the relevant provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and has provided appropriate instructions in order to prevent a repetition of such an incident in the future.*

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: English]

[22 June 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, in reference to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 of 10 February 1994 and 10 June 1994, has the honour to report the following in conformity with General Assembly resolution 47/31.

1. On 29 January 1994, Mr. Na'eb Maaita, Counsellor of the Embassy of Jordan in Beirut, was the victim of an armed attack which resulted in his death. The Lebanese authorities at all levels were duly alarmed and launched an intensive investigation which led to the arrest of the following Palestinians who are members of a militant organization:

Youssef Mahmoud Cha'ban, born 1963
Youssef Mahyoub Abwani, born 1963
Bassam Abdallah Jabre, born 1962
Samir Khalil Mustafa Ahmad, born 1962
Wasfi Abdurrahman, born 1949
Thaher Mohammad Ali, born 1970

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 11 below.

Ikab Nemr Al-Faha'a, born 1969
Salim Ahmed, date of birth unknown
Nabil Ahmed, date of birth unknown
Hamed Al-Dersh, date of birth unknown
Ouns Malik, date of birth unknown
Suleiman Mustafa, date of birth unknown
Maher Abdellah, date of birth unknown
Mounir Ahmad, date of birth unknown

2. All of the above are under arrest and their trials are currently in progress before the Judicial Council in Beirut. The outcome of the proceedings will be conveyed to the Secretary-General upon their conclusion.*

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: Russian]

[21 January 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations has the honour to report as follows in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

1. On the morning of 10 January 1994, a vehicle of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Latvia (plate number CD 3302) carrying the Russian Ambassador, A. A. Rannikh, was stopped on its way to the Embassy in the Latvian capital, Riga, by an armed group of municipal police officers and Latvian militiamen (zemessargs). Despite the diplomatic plate numbers and the presentation of a diplomatic identity card, the leader of the group said he had instructions not to allow anyone out of the district in question. After a detailed explanation of the diplomatic status enjoyed by the Embassy's staff and motor vehicles, the Ambassador's car continued on its way. However, the armed individuals made threatening gestures with an automatic weapon.

2. This incident was particularly dangerous because, although similar and even more serious acts of provocation against Russian representatives had been committed repeatedly between 1991 and January 1994, this was the first time that they were directed against the Russian Ambassador. Furthermore, on that same day, 10 January 1994, municipal police officers and armed militiamen blocked access to certain sites in Riga falling under the authority of the armed forces of the Russian Federation, and two Russian generals were unlawfully arrested and detained in handcuffs for five hours.

3. The situation changed only after the most vigorous protests by the Russian side and the personal intervention of the President of the Republic of Latvia,

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 8 above.

G. Ulmanis. The detainees were released and access to the sites restored that very same day. Official apologies were made to the victims, including the Ambassador of the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, the Russian side remains concerned as to whether the Latvian side will this time be able, as promised, to take appropriate measures not only to punish those responsible but also to prevent similar incidents occurring in the future and to ensure the necessary protection, security and safety of Russian diplomatic and consular representatives in Latvia.

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[10 February 1994]

The Secretary-General, in a note dated 18 October 1993 (LA/COD/4), has drawn our attention to the reporting procedures provided for in General Assembly resolution 42/154. In that resolution, the General Assembly requests any State in which a serious violation of "protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations" has taken place to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken following the violation.

In his note, the Secretary-General refers to a note submitted to him by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations.* In an enclosure to the latter note, entitled "The attacks against and occupation of Turkish diplomatic and consular missions", under the subtitle "Sweden", the following is reported:

> "The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm was attacked by five terrorists with iron bars covered by newspapers. The attackers destroyed the armored entrance door and the furniture inside the building. The damage was assessed at US$ 20,000 to US$ 25,000."

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations wishes to state the following.

1. Sweden deeply regrets the incident, reported by Turkey, which took place on 24 June 1993. Sweden is, further, fully aware of its undertaking following General Assembly resolution 42/154 (and subsequent relevant resolutions), to report serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.*

2. The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm, however, is not accorded diplomatic status. For that reason, Sweden has considered the attack on that office not to be a violation of the protection, security and safety of

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 13 below.

diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In conformity herewith, Sweden, at the time of the incident, chose not to report it to the Secretary-General.

3. The contents of this note do not prejudice the Swedish view that foreign tourism offices in Sweden are not accorded diplomatic status and that attacks on such offices do not fall within the reporting procedures provided for in resolution 42/154 (and following resolutions reiterating these procedures).

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22/, 23/, 24/

[Original: English]

[12 October 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to submit the following information.

ATTACKS AGAINST AND OCCUPATION OF TURKISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS

Germany

1. On 24 June 1993, at 0835 hours, an armed group of 13 people occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Munich and took 20 staff members hostage. They disconnected telephone wires and spilled gasoline on the floors. They announced that they would remain there for two or three days and threatened to set the building on fire. The terrorists wrote slogans on the walls, smashed windows and chanted anti-Turkish slogans. The occupation lasted about 15 hours and ended with the arrest of the terrorists.

2. On 24 June 1993, at 1015 hours, the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe was attacked by a group of approximately 30 people. The attackers were unable to penetrate the building and were dispersed at 1115 under police supervision.

3. On 24 June 1993, at 1000 hours, the chancellery of the Turkish Consulate General in Hamburg was attacked by a group of 15 to 20 sympathizers of the PKK terrorist organization.

4. A group of 150 persons, shouting separatist slogans and throwing stones, attacked the Turkish Consulate General in Essen on 24 June 1993, at 0955 hours. The attackers were holding banners that read "Halt military aid to Turkey" and "Stop the massacre in Turkey" and were carrying PKK flags. Additional police forces arrived at the scene 30 minutes later and intervened 5 minutes thereafter. The police took the group to the opposite side of the street. Meanwhile, some of the demonstrators were arrested. Despite insistent calls by

police, the group did not disperse. Ten to 20 more people were arrested. Those who were apprehended were later released.

5. On 24 June 1993, some attackers threw paint on the door of the Turkish Consulate General in Stuttgart and escaped.

6. On 24 June 1993, at 1010 hours, around 30 to 40 terrorists came to the Turkish Consulate General in Münster in two groups. The first group caused extensive damage to the waiting-room on the first floor. Simultaneously, the second group attacked outside windows with stones and iron bars. Fifteen of the attackers were captured at the "man-trap". The police arrived at the scene 15 minutes after being called by telephone and arrested the terrorists. The estimated damage of the first floor is around DM 100,000.

7. On 24 June 1993, at 1015 hours, a group of 30 to 40 people arrived suddenly in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hanover. After blocking the entrance, they started demonstrating. Two mounted policemen intervened immediately and, with the help of additional policemen who arrived very quickly at the scene, the demonstrators were dispersed in 15 to 20 minutes. Many demonstrators resisting the police were detained. Later, a group of 100 people demonstrated on the opposite side of the street, in front of the Consulate General with flags and banners supporting the PKK. The demonstration ended at around 1200 hours under police supervision. No damage was caused to the Consulate General. The police later confiscated a knife, a stick and many batteries found on the street. During the attack, two policemen were wounded and 33 of the attackers were arrested.

8. The same day, around 1000 hours, a group of 100 demonstrators, shouting slogans against Turkey, came up to the main entrance gate of the garden of the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne and continued their demonstration for approximately one hour. They threw stones and damaged five side-windows of the Consulate General and some of the cars of the Consulate General personnel.

9. In the morning of 24 June 1993, many people, under the pretext of pursuing consular business, tried to enter the Turkish Consulate General in Düsseldorf by force. The entrance door was locked by security officials at 0945 hours. At 1030 hours a person who was already in the waiting-room of the Consulate General, attempted to cause trouble and to break the teller-window separating the official area from the waiting room; having failed to do this, he reached over the window and damaged a typewriter and a telephone. The person was taken under control by the security personnel of the Consulate General with the help of some Turkish citizens who were inside the building and was later handed over to the German police. By this time, a group of 18 to 25 people had gathered outside the garden fence. Two people from this group jumped over the fence and attempted to bring down and burn the Turkish flag flying over the Consulate General building. Those people were taken out by the German police. Additional German police coming to the scene took away by car the other two perpetrators and dispersed the group outside the Consulate General fence.

10. On 25 June 1993, at 1330 hours, a group of 60 to 70 people, including women and children who had gathered in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe, attempted to attack the Chancellery. The police force came to the

scene immediately, surrounded the group and took them to the police centre. Separatists shouted "revenge" slogans.

France

11. About 10 terrorists entered the reception section of the Turkish Consulate General in Marseilles and took hostage the security guard and maintenance personnel. They were not able to penetrate through the security section. While four of the attackers were holding the officials hostage, the others left the building and joined the crowd outside. Meanwhile a person at the reception section, pretending to mediate between officials and terrorists, joined the attackers. Attackers were trapped at the reception section as a result of the activation of the security system. Two of the attackers, while trying to strangle the security guard with a necktie, threatened to kill the hostages and to blow up the building with the bombs alleged to be contained in their two black bags if they were not allowed to enter the offices of the Consulate General, and their demands to talk to the local press and be televised by the local TV channel were not met. The demands of the terrorists were rejected. The local police, which had been informed at the beginning of the event, began taking precautions at approximately 1105 hours around the Consulate General and the Superintendent of the police in charge of the operations stayed continuously in contact with the Consul General. At about 1300 hours, the attackers came out of the building with the hostages. After repeatedly chanting anti-Turkish slogans in front of the press and the television cameras, they were arrested. The released security guard and maintenance personnel were given medical treatment on the spot. Only sprays and tear gas were found in the bags of the arrested attackers.

Switzerland

12. On 24 June 1993, at 1000 hours, the Chancellery of the Turkish Embassy in Bern and the residence building were attacked by about 100 militants with guns, Molotov cocktails, iron bars and stones.

13. All of the windows and shutters of the building were broken. Following the penetration of the attackers to the garden and the besieged residence, security guards of the Embassy fired into the air to deter the attackers. However, the attack continued. During the attack, a Turkish security guard was wounded in the neck and on the head. The alarm system connected to the police was activated as soon as the attackers were seen approaching the Embassy. In addition, the Swiss Foreign Ministry and the fire department were immediately notified. The Swiss police arrived at the scene 20 minutes after the incident took place. As a result of the event six or seven attackers were wounded. It was learned that one of them later died.

14. A group of 15 militants of the PKK terrorist organization entered the Turkish Consulate General in Geneva the same morning at 1005 hours. They disconnected the electricity and telephone connections and destroyed all the furniture in the Consulate General.

15. The Turkish Consulate General in Zurich was attacked suddenly by a group of 70 to 80 people, the same day, at 0950 hours. The attackers threw stones for 15

minutes at the armoured entrance door and the windows of the first, second and third floors and caused extensive material damage. The attackers dispersed when the security guard shot into the air. Despite being notified immediately of the assault at the very beginning, the police arrived only after the attackers left. (It was observed that during the discussions the police had spoken to the members of the Consulate General in a threatening manner. Even the Turkish Consul General was threatened to be taken into custody.)

Sweden

16. The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm was attacked by five terrorists with iron bars covered by newspapers. The attackers destroyed the armoured entrance door and the furniture inside the building. The damage was assessed as US$ 20,000 to US$ 25,000.

[Original: English]

[16 May 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 5 May 1994, which contains in its annex a note of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)* and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to inform him of the following.

1. On 19 April 1994, at 4.30 p.m., a private car belonging to the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Ankara was heavily damaged by a bomb explosion. Two other cars parked nearby were incinerated in the same incident. Following the incident, Turkish Police authorities immediately began their investigation and the search for the perpetrators is presently in progress.

2. Immediately after the bombing act took place, the existing security measures were reinforced for further protection of the Embassy staff and their dependants. Indeed, prior to the latest event, there had already been ample security measures to protect the said Embassy. As a matter of fact, during the public demonstrations which took place on 10 April 1994 in Ankara to protest the blatant Serbian massacre in the Sarajevo market-place and when a certain excess of indignation had been displayed by the demonstrators, no demonstrator was allowed to approach to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, owing to heavy police protection. Upon the above-mentioned bombing incident private residences of the Embassy staff as well as their private vehicles were also temporarily taken under protection.

3. In the light of the aforementioned facts, the Government of Turkey unequivocally rejects the groundless accusations contained in the note of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attached to the Secretary-General's note and

---

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations is reproduced in No. 16 below.

considers them as gross misrepresentation of facts. The Government of Turkey is cognizant of the fact that the safety of all diplomatic and consular missions is under its guarantee and protection according to international law. In this context Turkey reiterates its commitment to its obligations under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. In this vein, all information regarding the incident was transmitted along with the Turkish Government's sympathies to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Turkish Embassy in Belgrade on the same morning. In fact, the said Ministry was first informed about the bombing by the Turkish Embassy. Furthermore, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara, Mr. Bugarcić, was briefed in a joint meeting held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the police authorities on the security measures taken after the latest incident. Incidentally, all of the prior representations made by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the security measures in general had been duly and promptly relayed to the relevant security authorities on a regular basis. Unfortunately, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is not in a position to vouch for the fact that the same level of protection is accorded to the Turkish diplomats and diplomatic and consular mission in Belgrade by the Serbian authorities.

4. Having suffered a great deal by scourges of terrorism itself, Turkey's position on terrorism is evident and well known. Thus the slanderous allegations made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the involvement of the high-level Government officials are truly abhorrent and despicable. The policy of the Turkish Government on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in general, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, is also abundantly clear. Therefore, Turkey strongly condemns and deplores not only acts of terrorism but also crimes against humanity and policies of ethnic cleansing in all forms and it has been at the forefront of fostering international cooperation against inhuman atrocities committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Serbian aggressors.

5. As to the deceitful allegations contained in the above-mentioned note of the Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations regarding the encouragement given to the perpetrators of the bombing by the Turkish media, it should be obvious that, as in all democratic societies, the independent Turkish press is simply fulfilling its duties to manifest the rightful outcry of Turkish society in the face of one of the cruellest crimes committed against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Serbian aggressors. Therefore, Turkey categorically rejects all such accusations made in the above-mentioned note concerning the Turkish media.

6. The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[8 July 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, of the following.

1. On the morning of 4 July 1994, around 9 a.m., the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Omer Haluk Sipahioğlu, was assassinated in front of his residence right after he got in his car to go to the Embassy.

2. According to the information received from the Turkish Embassy in Athens, one of the three assassins first broke the front window on the right side of the car and fired seven shots at the victim. Counsellor Sipahioğlu was rushed to the hospital and immediately operated upon. However, he died during the operation.

3. The assassins fled the area in a car, which was later on found 600 metres from the crime scene. It was later discovered that the same car had been stolen on 10 June 1994 in the Kipseli neighbourhood of Athens.

4. Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Karoulas Populias, who was in Egypt at that time, stated that the assassins might belong to the terrorist organization known as "17 November". Later on, the "17 November" terrorist group claimed responsibility for the assassination of Counsellor Sipahioğlu.

5. This cruel murder of a Turkish diplomat was not the first attempt against the lives of Turkish diplomats in Greece.

6. Indeed, on 31 July 1980, Mr. Galip Özmen, the Administrative Attaché of the Turkish Embassy in Athens and his daughter were assassinated. On 7 September 1991, Mr. Çetin Görgü, Deputy Press Attaché of the Turkish Embassy in Athens was also murdered. On 16 July 1991, the Chargé d'affaires in Athens, Mr. Deniz Bölükbaşı and the Administrative Attaché, Ms. Nilgün Keçeli, were severely wounded in a bomb attack against the official vehicle of the Turkish Embassy.*

7. The Government of Turkey calls upon all States to adopt all necessary measures to protect the safety and security of the diplomatic and consular missions in their territories and further appeals to them to comply with their obligations under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents and other relevant international instruments. The Government of Turkey urges all States to take the necessary measures aimed at preventing acts of terrorism and activities of terrorist

---

* The report on this incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is reproduced in A/47/325, sect. II.B, No. 16, para. 32.

groups within their territories, and expresses its hope that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes would be brought to justice by the Greek authorities.

8. The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission of Turkey also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

...

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 25/

[Original: English]

[9 May 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 17 January 1994 concerning General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992. The following report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of the above-mentioned resolution.

Attack on the official vehicle carrying the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister

1. On 13 July 1993 the Embassy car carrying the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey and the Turkish Ambassador to a call on the Foreign Secretary was pelted with objects thrown by demonstrators who had gathered at the Foreign Office. The vehicle was damaged; however, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Ambassador were unhurt.

2. No arrests were made; however, the Foreign Office recognized its responsibilities under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and reimbursed the Embassy £651.37 for repair costs.

Demonstration outside the Turkish Embassy in London on 19 July 1993

3. On 19 July 1993, a demonstration by 500 Greek Cypriots took place outside the Turkish Embassy at 43 Belgrave Square. The Embassy had been informed by the Diplomatic Protection Group that a demonstration would take place and local police from Belgravia Station were positioned at the Embassy.

4. At around 2200 hours, the demonstrators began to get aggressive and an additional 40 Diplomatic Protection Group officers were called. The demonstrators then proceeded to move towards the Embassy, hurling eggs and paint as they went. The demonstrators were eventually dispersed, but the Embassy was left with red paint on the front of the building.

5. Three demonstrators were arrested, one was cautioned for obstructing police, another was arrested for breach of the peace but was later released without charge and the third was charged with criminal damage.

6. The Foreign Office reimbursed the Embassy £2,702.50 to cover the cost of repairs to the Embassy.

Attacks on the Turkish Embassy, Turkish Airlines office, two city banks and the Turkish Islamic Centre, 4 November 1993

7. On 4 November 1993, Kurdish extremists attacked the Turkish Embassy, Turkish Airlines office, two city banks and the Turkish Islamic Centre. The attacks took place within minutes of each other and caused five minor injuries.

8. The Embassy was attacked with four plastic containers containing petrol which were thrown at the front door by between three to five males. These bombs caused extensive fire damage to the front of the building.

9. In response to these attacks the Diplomatic Protection Group posted a police officer on a 24-hour basis outside the Turkish Ambassador's residence, the Embassy and the Consulate. Uniformed policemen protected the Turkish Airlines office and the Turkish Cultural and Education centres during working hours.

10. A Special Branch protection officer was assigned to the Turkish Ambassador. To date, this protection continues.

11. No arrests were made for the attack on the Embassy; however, the Foreign Office recognized its responsibilities under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and reimbursed the Embassy £18,009.60 to cover the cost of repairs.

Attack on the Indonesian Ambassador to London, 26 January 1994

12. On 26 January 1994, the Indonesian Ambassador was attacked in his residence at 18 Winnington Road, NW2. He was confronted by three males who proceeded to steal $30,000, DM 40,000 and items of jewellery. The Ambassador received minor injuries to his face, from which he has now recovered.

13. The police suspect the attack was carried out by someone with inside knowledge rather than a terrorist organization. However, as yet no arrests have been made.

Demonstration at Kensington Town Hall, 2 February 1994

14. On 2 February 1994, approximately 12 anti-Iranian Government demonstrators gained entrance to a reception being held at Kensington Town Hall. The reception, hosted by the Iranian Embassy, marked the anniversary of the Iranian revolution. Two Diplomatic Protection Group officers were on duty.

15. Two of the demonstrators managed to get on the stage inside the hall and began to shout anti-Iranian Government slogans over the microphone. In the ensuing confusion a member of the Embassy's staff sustained minor injuries. The

two demonstrators were quickly ejected and arrested. The demonstration had not been authorized.

16. The remaining demonstrators continued to harass people as they left the reception and subsequently seven were arrested, partly for their own safety. They were later released without charge.

17. The two other demonstrators were held on possible assault charges; however, they were later released on police bail pending a police investigation.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 26/

[Original: English]

[10 January 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/31 and the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 28 January 1993, has the honour to report the following important information:

> On 2 September 1993, four persons claiming tc be Angolan citizens, and believed to be former members of the União Nacional para Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), forcefully broke and trespassed into the Chancery building of the Royal Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam.
>
> Efforts to persuade the trespassers to vacate the building were unsuccessful. Consequently, upon the request and specific authorization of the Government of Denmark, the police successfully removed the trespassers on Sunday, 3 October 1993.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania maintains its commitment to ensure the maintenance of peace and security of the entire diplomatic community in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 27/, 28/, 29/

[Original: English]

[22 October 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the

following communication issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. On 30 September 1993, at about 8.30 p.m., a member of the staff of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, Albania, found two explosive objects in the courtyard of the Yugoslav Embassy and Ambassador's residence. It was subsequently established that they were unexploded devices which, fortunately, had caused no material or other damage. At the intercession of the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires, the Albanian authorities conducted an investigation in the presence of the Embassy staff. The members of the Albanian delegation to the Main Yugoslav-Albanian Joint Commission for Border Incidents, in session at that time in Tirana, were also advised of the incident, while an extensive investigation was carried out by a group of 13 experts and officials from a number of Albanian ministries, including the Head of the Consular Department of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. The incident was protested to the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires in Tirana, while the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged a protest to the Albanian Chargé d'affaires for the failure of the Albanian authorities to take all necessary measures to provide security and protection of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed regret at the incident and promised to do their utmost to investigate the matter and take the necessary measures to protect the Yugoslav diplomatic mission.

3. On 11 October 1993, at 9 p.m., another explosive device went off in the compound of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, fortunately without causing a loss of life or material damage. It was established that the device was the same in shape and origin as those detected on 30 September.

4. The same group of experts and officials who had investigated the previous incident took charge of this case as well. Representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated regret over the incident and promised to investigate it and provide police protection to the Yugoslav Embassy. However, on 12 October, in an absurd and callous twist of diplomatic etiquette and a disservice to Albania's authorities, the Albanian Ministry of Public Law and Order issued a statement alleging that the explosive devices found on 30 September 1993 had been planted by the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy.

5. In this connection, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renewed its protest to the Albanian Chargé d'affaires in Belgrade over the recurrence of the planting of explosive devices in the Yugoslav Embassy compound in Tirana at the time when Yugoslavia rightly expected a report on the investigation of the first such incident and the punishment of those responsible for it. It was emphasized that the Albanian authorities had not taken the necessary measures to protect the Yugoslav Embassy and that they were responsible for the security of the diplomatic mission and the protection of its representatives and property. The statement of the Albanian Ministry of

Public Law and Order was rejected as the Ministry's attempt to shed its own responsibility and to assign the blame to the Embassy.

6. Instead of apologizing and accepting responsibility for the full protection of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to which it is bound by the norms of international law, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued another statement on 13 October 1993 in which it blamed the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy for both incidents.

7. Such unfounded accusations, as well as the callous and absurd behaviour of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fit into the pattern of the continuing slander campaign conducted by Albania against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its authorities. This also shows that Albania does not fulfil the generally accepted commitments on the protection of diplomatic missions and the lives and property of their personnel and, in consequence, does not provide adequate conditions for their functioning.

8. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[22 April 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the following communication issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged the most energetic protest of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the terrorist attack committed on 19 April 1994 in Ankara, in which the car owned by the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara, parked in front of his apartment building, was destroyed by a planted explosive.

2. The terrorist act endangered the lives of the Yugoslav diplomat and his family. This attack followed the repeated threats against the Yugoslav diplomatic and consular missions in the Republic of Turkey.

3. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the full responsibility for this terrorist act is borne by the competent Turkish authorities, which failed to undertake effective measures to fully protect the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, its staff and their dependants,

even though the Yugoslav side repeatedly pointed to the threats and hostile activities directed against the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its personnel.

4. Perpetrators of this criminal act were encouraged by the continued and organized anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serb campaign in the Turkish media, supported also by hostile statements of the highest Turkish officials.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demanded that the Government of the Republic of Turkey identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of this terrorist act, compensate the damage inflicted, take all measures to ensure the full protection of the diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Turkey and their unimpeded work and guarantee the security and safety of their staff, families and property, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and other international instruments.

6. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[1 July 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 27 May 1994, which contains in its annex the report of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations of 16 May 1994, submitted in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to report the following.

1. The explanation provided by the Permanent Mission of Turkey concerning the terrorist attack of 19 April 1994 on the vehicle belonging to the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara is totally unsatisfactory as it falls short of adequately addressing the issues set out in the Yugoslav note (LA/COD/4 dated 5 May 1994). That particularly applies to the responsibility of the official authorities of Turkey who failed to undertake appropriate measures to ensure the full security of the diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, their staff, dependants and property despite repeated clear warnings and concerns expressed by the Yugoslav side.

2. Expressions of regret and reinforcement of the security measures after the attack had already taken place do not alleviate the responsibility of the Turkish authorities, who demonstrated insufficient vigilance and failed to take the necessary steps in order to effectively prevent this incident. Even more so, since that terrorist attack had been preceded by a number of incidents

caused by Turkish citizens, the most flagrant example of which was the attack on the premises of the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Istanbul in February 1993. The Yugoslav side has still not been informed whether the perpetrators of that terrorist attack have been identified and brought before justice.

3. The attempt to link the terrorist act of 19 April 1994, through fabricated assertions, to events in a third country, totally unrelated to that attack, in which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved, can only be interpreted as an effort on the part of Turkey to shift responsibility to the other side, namely, to indirectly justify it as an act of retaliation.

4. To compare the level of security and protection of the Embassy of Turkey in Belgrade and its staff with the position and level of security of the Yugoslav missions and their staff in Turkey is uncalled for and unacceptable, as can be best illustrated by this terrorist attack in Ankara.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to reiterate that the perpetrators of this terrorist act have been encouraged by hostile statements of the high-level Turkish officials, based on flagrant falsehoods and a persistent and orchestrated anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serbian campaign in the Turkish media with the aim of stigmatizing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian people. It cannot be "simple fulfilling of duties" by the Turkish mass media, since objective reporting is based on facts rather than falsehoods and manipulations.

6. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Costa Rica (to respond to a report from Mexico)	21 May 1993	5 November 1993	--
United States (to respond to a report from Mexico)	21 May 1993	5 November 1993	--
France (to respond to a report from Turkey)	18 October 1993	11 March 1994	--
Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey)	18 October 1993	11 March 1994	--
Iraq (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran)	26 January 1994	26 May 1994	6 June 1994
Lebanon (to respond to a report from Jordan)	10 February 1994	10 June 1994	22 June 1994

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 47/31, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 22 JULY 1994, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	18 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	8 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		6 May 1968
Belarus	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987
Burundi		1 May 1968
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Guinea-Bissau		11 Aug. 1993
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982

/...

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971
Kazakhstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait		23 July 1969
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		19 May 1965
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritania		16 July 1962
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967
Morocco		19 June 1968
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nauru		5 May 1978
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger		5 Dec. 1962
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		18 Dec. 1968
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968
Qatar		6 June 1986
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		27 Nov. 1970
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	19 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		28 Mar. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 65.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Bulgaria		6 June 1989
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Malta		7 Mar. 1967

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		26 Apr. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1 Sept. 1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 66.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		21 Nov. 1990
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		17 Sept. 1992
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		11 May 1992
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979
Colombia	24 April 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973
Guinea		30 June 1988
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary		19 June 1987
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973
Kazakhstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania		24 Feb. 1972
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989
Rwanda		31 May 1974
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989
Spain		3 Feb. 1970
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978
Togo		26 Sept. 1983
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		8 July 1964
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Viet Nam		8 Sept. 1992
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

/...

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 75.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965

/...

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 76.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985

/...

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

Notes

1/ A/47/325 and Add.1-2; and A/INF/48/4.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 December 1993.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Peru, Turkey and Zaire to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 7 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 September 1993.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1994.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Finland, France, Latvia and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1994.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 December 1993.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 March 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 March 1994.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 30 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 7 January 1994.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 26 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 February 1994.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 September 1993.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 September 1993.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 9 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1994.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 June 1994.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 February 1994.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 April 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 April 1994.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 1 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 6 July 1994.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 11 February 1994.

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1994.

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 18 October 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 October 1993.

23/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 May 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 2 June 1994.

24/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 August 1994.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 3 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 June 1994.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 19 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 January 1994.

27/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 November 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 November 1993.

28/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 May 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 May 1994.

29/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 July 1994.